





# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CHINA"	THURSDAY, 3rd January, 1903, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	SATURDAY, 17th January, 1903, at Noon.
"SIBIRIA"	TUESDAY, 24th January, 1903, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1903, at Noon.
"KOREA"	TUESDAY, 17th February, 1903, at Noon.
"KOROKU MARU"	FRIDAY, 27th February, 1903, at Noon.
"KOROKU MARU"	SATURDAY, 7th March, 1903, at Noon.
"KOROKU MARU"	TUESDAY, 17th March, 1903, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-24th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE P. M. Company's Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States of Canada. Passengers holding ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, or the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials posted in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$1000. Gold or over) destined to Ports, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchants Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$1000 U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E.-W. TILDEN, Agent.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 12 Knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 14th Jan., 1903.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Feb., 1903.
"TARTAR"	4,475	WEDNESDAY, 25th Feb., 1903.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar., 1903.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar., 1903.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1903.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1903.
"TARTAR"	4,475	WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1903.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th May, 1903.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1903.

THE magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" (14 DAYS) saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD, to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.

Features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL JOURNALS, having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Fair, and the grandeur of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which they pass.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide-Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, 10, Queen's Street.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES	Freight
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	13th Jan. 1903	Freight
SILESIA	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO)	27th Jan. 1903	Freight and Passengers
WILHELM	HAVRE and HAMBURG	10th Feb. 1903	Freight and Passengers
PRUD'LORE	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO)	24th Feb. 1903	Freight
PRUD'LORE	HAVRE and HAMBURG	10th Feb. 1903	Freight
PRUD'LORE	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO)	24th Feb. 1903	Freight

For further particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Building.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Photographer, CRAYON PORTRAIT, PAINTER, ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHY in all its branches, Groups and Interiors a Specialty. Large Selection of Views.

TOP STORIES, 4th and 5th QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1902. [1379]

## Announcements.

### THE CHINA HORN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA HORN COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company, 4, Queen's Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 N. O. for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on the 30th day of December, 1902:

That for the purpose of carrying into effect, the special resolution duly passed, and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company, held on the 11th and 27th days of October, 1902, the Company has wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1865 to 1899, and that the liquidator, Charles Stewart Sharp, Alexander George Wood, and John Thomas Martin Wheeley, be appointed Liquidators of the said Company with liberty for each of them solely to exercise all the powers of the joint liquidators, and that for the like purpose the liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to consent to the preparation of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of a new Company to be incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong, under the name of The China Horn Company Limited or some similar title.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1902.

By Order of the Company's Committee, WILLIAM D. JUPP, Acting Manager.

1431d

### THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

A DUPLICATION OF THE WLADIVOSTOK ROUTE has been OPENED VIA KIACHTA but is provisionally only available for Telegraphic Correspondence between China and Russia. Senders who wish their Telegrams for Russia forwarded, by preference, by either of the said Routes are requested to mark the Telegram "Forwarded by Special Route" if indicated, Telegrams for Russia will be forwarded via Kiachta if intended for Blagovestschensk or places West of Blagovestschensk, and via Vladivostok if intended for places East of Blagovestschensk.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1902. [1436d]

## THE CARE OF THE EYE.

Many who suffer from headache and nervousness do not suspect the cause.

The nerves that control the eye have a direct connection with the most vital parts of the human system.

Why should you not read more than a few minutes without discomfort? Why should your eyes give you trouble? Why those headaches? You owe it to yourself to have your eyes carefully examined.

Nowadays, when optics is a science, and glasses are worn to keep in check the involuntary muscles of the eyes so that the nerves would not be exhausted faster than the brain can supply, it is wrong to wear glasses not fitted by an ophthalmic optician.

Lenses specially ground on the premises for the correction of astigmatism and other defects of eyesight.

### N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

Consulting Room: No 16, Queen's Road Central.

Entrance through Mr. R. Houghton's Tailoring Establishment, nearly opposite Hongkong Hotel.

## SITUATION WANTED.

By a YOUNG MAN as BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, GENERAL ASSISTANT, STOREKEEPER or TIMEKEEPER. Has Several Years' experience both in Government and Mercantile Offices. Speaks Several Eastern Languages. No Objection to Coast Ports. Good Reference.

Apply to "C."

C/o The Hongkong Telegraph Hongkong, 19th December, 1902. [1436d]

## LOST.

In the Lavatory of the Hongkong Hotel, A GENTLEMAN'S ENGLISH SILVER LEVER WATCH and GOLD CHAIN with GOLD LOCKET and JAPANESE IVORY CHARM attached.

The Finder will be rewarded if necessary on returning same to "H."

C/o H.K. Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902. [1408d]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE and SALES ROOMS of the Underigned have been REMOVED to No. 3, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, Corner of Ice House Street.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1902. [1367d]

## THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

PHOTOGRAPHER, CRAYON PORTRAIT, PAINTER, ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHY in all its branches, Groups and Interiors a Specialty. Large Selection of Views.

TOP STORIES, 4th and 5th QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1902. [1379]

## Announcements.

### BEILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE above SCHOOL will RESUME WORK on MONDAY, the 5th of January, 1903, at 10 A.M. [18d]

### THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

DEPT. 3, ICE HOUSE LANE. Telephone No. 343.

THE attention of Public is directed to the facilities offered by the above Company for the supply of Frozen Australian Produce, which is brought from Australia in vessels SPECIALLY FITTED for its carriage, and which ensures its arrival in the best condition.

The following are the prices of the last shipment landed at S.S. "TAIYUAN": Various.

Mutton, 27 cts. 1/2 lb. 15 cts. 1/2 lb. 10 cts. 1/2 lb.

Pork, 55 20 13 13

Rabbits, 50 50 50 50

Hares, 50 50 50 50

Turkeys, 0.75 per pound

Chicken, fresh (1 lb. pair) 0.00

Butter, 0.00

Milk, concentrated 0.40 per tin (1 pint)

Apples, 0.55 1.00

Cherries, 0.55 1.00

Gooseberries, 0.55 1.00

Green grapes, 0.50 0.99

Peaches, 0.55 1.00

Pears, 0.45 0.80

Plums, 0.45 0.80

Tongues, 0.75 each

Pass Books will be supplied to, and Credit Accounts kept with well known residents.

All orders sent in before 8 A.M. can be filled by noon and orders left before noon can be filled by 3.30 P.M.

Orders for following morning can be sent in during the day.

All orders will be executed at the Depot, No. 3, Ice House Lane.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1902. [1450d]

## JUST LANDED.

Per S.S. "EASTERN."

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER in prints 90 cents per pound.

Fresh Australian Cheese.

Fresh Australian Sausages.

No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1902. [1307d]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. Net \$6.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. Net \$3.75 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [110]

## CHANGE OF NAME.

### NOTICE.

I, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, do hereby give Notice that from This Date forward I assume the Addition of my Maternal Family Name of VAUGHAN, and that my Family Name will hereafter be VAUGHAN-SMITH, and that I am so registered in H. B. M.'s Consulate General, Tientsin.

The above Addition has been made to obviate the inconvenience arising in Private and Business matters in consequence of there being several Families in this Port bearing the Surname of "SMITH."

W. H. SMITH.

Tientsin, 1st January, 1903. [2d]

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

### LI KWONG LOONG, 李廣隆

CABINET-MAKER and ART DECORATOR, from Shanghai, has opened a FURNITURE STORE at No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

## WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to order in any desired quantity.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Joint Telegraphs Coy., and other leading Establishments in the Colony to whom references may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1902. [1450d]

## LEE LOONG.

DEALER in Furniture, Blackwood, Plated Glass, Crockery, Ware, Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Rattan Sofas for whole sale.

JUST ARRIVED.

No. 2 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET, Behind Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [409d]

## WAI YUNG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

No. 1, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE in ALL STYLES, ENLARGEMENTS.

Views ALWAYS ON HAND.

TERMS MODERATE.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1902.

## Boats.

### GO TO THE

# KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902. [1339c]

## "BOA VISTA," (HOTEL SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA) MACAO.

THE most select Hotel in the Far-East, beautifully situated, overlooking the sea, and affords comfortable accommodation for travellers.

The strictest supervision as to food and cleanliness is exercised by a European Manager.

Telegraphic Address: "BOA VISTA."

## Announcements.

### INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

Dr. AUER VON WELSBACH Co., VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES, The Price of which has been reduced to

FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

954c

## PETER SYS. WONDERFUL SPECIFIC.

THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for SERUE, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, HEMORRHOGE and ULCERATION of the BOWELS.

Recommended by some of the Chief Specialists of the Medical Profession.

Sold retail by all Chemists and Wholesale.

THE PETER SYS COMPANY, (Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers) 9, Old China Street, Shanghai.

12th October, 1898. [21]

## WING CHEONG.

DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, PEARLS, DIAMONDS, JADESTONEWARE, CURIOS, SILKS, CARVED IVORYWARE, AND GRASSCLOTHS, AND GENERAL EXPORTERS.

No. 35, Queen's Road Central, Next Door Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1901. [126c]

## UNTOUCHED BY HAND



## SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

With silver falling almost daily, each price being a new record in reduction of value—a record that was undreamed of only a very short time ago—and with Far Eastern exchanges following closely the price of silver, there has been only one topic of conversation for all Far Eastern people throughout the week. The position is not only serious, but it is bordering on the disastrous, and there are, unfortunately, at the moment no indications of the metal steadying itself at any price, though there are plenty of people who look for a rebound in the value. Those presumed to be the best judges, however, generally pronounce any opinion. A feature to remark, too, is that the forward price is, lately, being under spot, induced partly by speculative sales and partly probably by sales by the banks to cover their commitments. The suggestion of a gold standard being adopted in the Straits has no doubt caused the fall to a certain extent, as well as the talk about Mexico giving gold and the fact that Siam has gone gold, but the real cause of the market is due to the incapacity of India to absorb the supplies. China has for some time been more a seller than a buyer, and the outside orders have been comparatively few. Mexican dollars have followed the price of silver, and have, indeed, been quoted slightly under their melting value. Anyway, a fair number have been taken for the purpose of being melted. The whole position is also aggravated by the fact that it is difficult to deal in even quite small amounts without affecting the price, in a degree that is altogether out of proportion to actual transactions. So, too, sentiment bears a part, and people do not consider that because Siam has gone on a gold basis, and that the Straits are considering the same subject, that both must for a long time to come continue to use silver, and silver only, as a currency, though by legislation silver may be given a fictitious value, as is the case with the rupee in India.

In discussing this question as regards the Straits in our last issue we asked in a paragraph—which looked at the subject of a gold standard being really such a standard—how much of all the total of silver coins imported, which would have to be redeemed, would come in for redemption, at what price are they to be redeemed? and when is the money to come from, and at what expense? This would be for a true gold standard, as in this country, and the Straits could not attain such a position. What, however, is attainable is a sort of bastard gold currency, such as we see in India. It is quite practicable to find a method for establishing a fairly stable price for the dollar, or whatever coin is selected, as is the case with the Indian rupee. But this can only be done by limiting the supply of the dollar, or whatever the coin is, which would, as in the Indian case, become simply a token. Now what would be the effect of such a policy on the trade of the Straits, and particularly in view of the fact that fresh importations of dollars every year mean about \$22,000,000? They get absorbed in every direction, and Siam, we know, has hitherto taken something like \$5,000,000 of them. We are beginning to see that monopoly-rated rupee is having an effect on the export trade of India. Now how would such a policy affect the Straits? The community there has grown and thriven on free trade principles, and no one is prepared to say at present that those principles should be relinquished. Is free trade to continue except in the one essential of money, and would not such a policy have very considerable effect on the future fortunes of the colony?

Apart from the other effects due to the disastrous fall in the gold value of silver, the further and continued drop in the exchange has enormously added to the burden of the indemnity due by China to the Powers for her outbreak in 1900. The decline has at present added a sum that is approaching another £15,000,000 to the sum that China will have to pay to make up the £74,450,000,000 payable at the rate of 35. gold to the tael. This, unfortunately, only tends to further aggravate the evil. China, instead of being a consumer, as she normally is, of the white metal, is now an exporter of it, in her necessity of buying the equivalent of gold for her indebtedness. This is partly going to India, and the support usually accorded to the London market by both India and China is withdrawn. Whether the Powers will consent to accept their individual share of the Taels at their exchange rate is a political question that has been brought forward, but has not been determined. But it is certain whether they do or not the import trade of China must be greatly affected by the decision, and from the British point of view it is a question whether any loss sustained by the Government, if it accepted its amount in silver, would not be outweighed by advantages in trade. This is a question, however, which unfortunately does not appeal to those to whom the larger share of the indemnity is due, and it would be of no avail unless all the Powers agreed to the same policy. At the same time the low exchange should stimulate the export trade, and give China an advantage as against both India and Japan in products where they compete, but though this stimulus has been acting for some time it does not appear at present to have produced any very material and distinct results except in one or two instances. With the few remaining silver countries in the world turning their thoughts to gold standards—which do not necessarily mean gold currencies—it looks as though the new commercial treaty with China, which will have to be expanded, and which will have to join in the gold standard of the rest of the world. After all, the world would only be repeating her own mistake, and a gold standard long dreamed of, and which would have to continue.

## REMARKABLE LETTER FROM HONGKONG NAVAL OFFICER.

The following article appeared in the London Express:

It will be remembered that the *Express* has repeatedly urged the importance of straight shooting in the Navy.

We therefore have great pleasure in printing the following letter just received from a well-known officer on the China Station. It was directed to Mr. Arnold White with a request for its publication in some English paper which took interest in efficiency. Mr. Arnold White kindly forwarded it to the *Express*.

Beneath the letter we put a question that is to be asked in the House of Commons to-day. We may explain that the reason why practice ammunition is destroyed is owing to the fact that the firing of big guns skins the point of the warships. With admirals with whom a ship's appearance is everything, a commander has therefore a great inducement not to indulge in practice firing.

DEAR SIR,—The Seymour Challenge Cup for shooting has been won by H.M.S. *Exegete*. This cup was presented by Admiral E. H. Seymour two years ago, with a view to encouraging good rifle shooting.

A circular was sent round the fleet giving the conditions of the competition, and as an additional reward it was stated, "The ship holding this cup will always take the right of the line at all parades on shore, or whenever a brigade is landed." This notice was posted up in every ship of the squadron, and embodied in the station orders.

The *Exegete* have won the cup, but they will not be on the right of the line, as they have been informed that the order promulgated by their admiral has just been countermanded by the Admiralty. This is the way efficiency is encouraged!

"The *Ocean* have won the China Squadron Challenge Shield for best gun shooting. Will they get the extra leave in paying-off which was promised by Admiral Seymour, or will it be countermanded by the Admiralty?

Anyone who interposes with the gunnery of the Navy must expect to be snubbed. Admiral Seymour has said—He, however, has the consolation of seeing a good work he started bearing fruit, for the China Squadron, both in rifle shooting and in heavy gunnery shooting, heads H.M. fleets.

The Navy League have offered Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge £50 to be used as he thought fit to encourage good shooting. The admiral has declined it.

Every naval officer knows the deplorable state that our big gun shooting is in. Neglected for years as it has been, still any endeavor to improve it is stopped by the Admiralty. Sir Thomas Jackson, the head of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to encourage good boat-pulling, presented a challenge trophy to the China Squadron. It was accepted. The Navy League offer a trophy to encourage good shooting. It is refused.

Captain Percy Scott, in his lecture given here, pointed out that our inefficiency in shooting was a danger to the Empire; Admiral Lord Charles Beresford said the same to the London Chamber of Commerce. Are we to wait for the naval Colenso that Mr. Corbett says we are sowing the seeds of? I enclose my card.—Yours truly,

Arnold White, Esq.,  
NAVAL OFFICER.

The Secretary to the Admiralty is to be asked by Mr. Macartney in the House of Commons to-day whether he is aware that ammunition exceeding £2,000 in value has been thrown overboard from H.M. ships; whether this was practice ammunition, and whether it was thrown overboard to avoid gunnery practice.

Sir Charles Dilke will also ask if it is the case that the amount of ammunition for heavy guns allowed for practice is now the same as it was in the days of muzzle-loading guns.

## INDIAN CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

At a recent meeting of the East India Association Mr. R. U. Elliot read a paper on "The Economical Effects of Recent Indian Currency Legislation."

Mr. Elliot remarked that Lord Curzon concluded his Budget speech of March 28, 1900, by saying that "there are two great duties of Imperial statesmanship in India. The first is to make all these millions of people, if possible, happier, more contented, and more prosperous; the second is to keep them and their property safe." Up to June 26, 1893 (the date of the passing of the Currency Act), those objects were as fully a riven for as circumstances permitted; but since then causes had been initiated which were calculated to make the people less happy, less contented, and less prosperous, and their property, so far from being kept safe, had been and was being now most deplorably deteriorated. The explanation of the lapse was that in the year 1893 the rulers of India, who were admirably qualified to conduct those affairs, with which a long experience had made them thoroughly acquainted, resolved to reconstruct the currency of India without possessing the qualifications necessary to enable them to judge as to what, if anything, should be done in the matter, and more especially to form a sound opinion as to the consequences of any new currency policy they might adopt. Having referred to the severe effect of the measure in question on producers and their labourers, and on the holders of silver ornaments, he stated that as regarded the producers the leading points

of the situation had thus been summarized by a very able writer:—(1) The Government revenue gains by the artificially high value which has been given to the rupee; (2) the gain to revenue is a loss to a portion of the community; (3) the portion of the community which loses is that which buys rupees; (4) the producing portion buys rupees, and therefore loses; (5) its loss is equal at present to a loss that a 20 per cent. or 30 per cent. export tax would entail; (6) this tax on Indian production acts as a bounty in favour of competing countries. If ever Indian industries were to prosper, as they might and should, the rate of exchange must be lowered, and that the state of the finances would enable this relief to be easily carried out. A Commission of Inquiry, to sit in India, ought to investigate the subject.

In the ensuing discussion Sir R. Giffen (who presided) said Mr. Elliot had shown conclusively that the change in the currency in India had produced certain evils of a kind which no Government ought to overlook. So long as there was an artificial money, such as that now used in India—for there was neither a silver metal nor a gold metal for the standard—there must be inquiries of the kind advocated. Mr. William Fowler maintained that the Government of India had succeeded in putting on the shoulders of the people a very heavy loss and escaping from it themselves. The closing of the mints in 1893 was a great mistake, and he hoped the Government would have an inquiry to see what could be done to get rid of the consequences of that mistake. Mr. L. C. Probyn dissented generally from Mr. Elliot's views, and Sir James Westland said he was unable to discover from what the lecturer had said how the particular effects to which he had referred arose from the currency policy of the Indian Government. The Government had succeeded in what they attempted.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Acting Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 31st at 11.55 a.m. The depression lying in the N. part of the sea of Japan yesterday has moved Eastwards and lies now over the NE. coast of Japan. The high pressure area still covers China, and the monsoon continues to blow strongly along the coast and over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast—strong NE. winds; fine.

## Intimations.

## DRINK



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Hongkong 30th December, 1902. 1667d

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## Intimations.

## BABIES AND CHILDREN

should be fairly plump. They ought to put on fat as fast as they use it up; for fat is fuel and the burning of it makes power and force. This children—even along to the age of eighteen or twenty—are in danger from consumption, and from other wasting complaints. The children who starve, and the young men and women who are consumed—why, the very idea of it is frightful. For such as they there is always what the Bible calls a "mighty famine" in the land. Food, though it may be taken plentifully, does not nourish them. It makes no fat; it gives no strength. To prevent this, to cure this; to save the young ones at the mother's knees, and the bright boys and girls who are just looking at the world with hopeful and ambitious eyes, is the purpose of

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Hongkong, 14th October, 1902. 1667d

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SUI SANG, (Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST, No. 4, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. 1667d

## NIPPON

(THE JAPAN MAIL)



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STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
KAWACHI MARU J. S. Thompson.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	SATURDAY, 3rd January, at Daylight.
HAIRATA MARU F. L. Dommer.	NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKO-HAMA.	TUESDAY, 16th January, at Daylight.
YAMAGUCHI MARU S. Yoshizawa.	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	TUESDAY, 13th January, at Noon.
TOSA MARU H. Christensen.	VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	TUESDAY, 13th January, at 4 P.M.
KASUGA MARU H. Fraser.	NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKO-HAMA.	FRIDAY, 23rd January, at Noon.
BINGO MARU F. Davies.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	SATURDAY, 24th Jan., at Daylight.
KAGOSHIMA MARU R. Kori.	NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKO-HAMA.	SUNDAY, 25th January, at Noon.
HIROSHIMA MARU T. Mura.	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.	TUESDAY, 27th January, at Noon.
KAGA MARU T. W. Ekstrand.	VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	TUESDAY, 27th January, at 4 P.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class. Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sunay Railway.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

STEAM-FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 12th January, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "LAOS," Captain Flaudin, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 11th January. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, 30th December, 1902. 1667d

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## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	1902-03
Olympia	J. Truebridge	2,837	Jan. 17
Pleasant	F. G. Farrington	3,753	Jan. 24

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The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior, and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents, Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902. 1674d

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PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG, SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

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## NOTICE.

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BRADLEY & CO., Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. 1667d

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## TO LET.

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Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1903. 1667d

## TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODDONS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST. TWO ROOMS above NEW HOTEL. Apply to—H. N. Hongkong, 4th December, 1902. 1667d

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### ENGLISH EXPERTS

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GOOD WORK.  
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ON SHORT NOTICE.

OYSTERS, STEAKS, CHOPS, &c.  
AT ALL HOURS.

Messrs. J. H. DOWNS and  
J. CHRISTIE,  
Proprietors.

Hongkong, 2th December, 1902. (11359)

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BIRTH.  
On the 24th ult. at "Blanche Villa," Scott's Road, Singapore, the wife of H. A. SCOTT of a son.

MARRIAGE.  
On the 20th Dec. at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archdeacon Dunckerley, AMVLL, son of the late Reverend John Wynne Richards of Beaumaris, Anglesea, to JEANNE, daughter of the late James Lawson, Esq., of Wolverhampton.

DEATHS.  
At Brighton, on the 20th of September, Percy H. S. Montgomery, a. 46 years.  
On the 24th or 25th December, Julia, wife of Geo. Benjamin Dowell. (By telegram.)

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1903.

### THE CHINESE IN TONKING.

Everyone who has been following events in Siam during the last few years are aware of the strenuous efforts made by the French Government's representative in Bangkok to ensure the registration of the Chinese, inhabiting Siam. France has declared that these Celestials are her *protégés* and that it is her mission to look after their welfare and ensure their protection. There is, however, something grimly comical and thoroughly Machiavellian in this Siamese policy to those who know the way the Chinese are treated in Tonking and Annam by this paternal Government. The few French firms of any importance which exist in that colony are more or less under obligation to the Government. Their prosperity, and sometimes their very existence, depend mainly on obtaining contracts for supplying the wants of the army and fleet, the sale of railway material, the construction of the lines and other P.W.D. work and the farming of the different monopolies, such as opium, native alcohol, etc. This can scarcely be termed independent business, for, according to information we have received, these firms are continually at the mercy of the different agents of the administration, and it is in their interest to live on good terms with the Government and cater to the desires of the officials. Of course, several of the firms in question do a certain amount of import business in goods for the use of the native population, but there, as elsewhere in the East, it is transacted through the Chinese middleman. What is known as the *compradore* in Hongkong does not exist in Tonking. In his place we find numerous large or small Chinese merchants dealing with the native buyer who, in some cases out of ten, will not treat directly with the French. Thus, the major part of the import business transacted passes through the hands of the Celestial. Such has been the case since the occupation of that country, and so it is likely to remain. The European merchant has no cause to complain of this state of affairs, for, in general, the middlemen have always met their engagements with the proverbial integrity of the Chinese merchant. There is no denying that there have been isolated cases of absconding bankrupts, but these have owed their origin to the want of foresight and caution on the part of French sellers, who, desirous of increasing sales, have allowed long credits without sufficient guarantee, and once on the way have been forced to increase these credits in length and importance in the vain hope of "saving their fat from the fire." If the import business is mostly in the hands of the Chinese it may certainly be claimed that the exports are entirely so. The staple outside commerce of the country is in rice, of which from 200,000 to 250,000 tons are exported yearly, and not a picul of it passes through European hands. It can be fairly maintained that the organisation of Chinese rice buyers and shippers in Tonking is one of the best in the East, and the real commerce of that place, both import and export, depends mainly on the enterprise and industry of the Celestial. It is, therefore, quite to consider how this work is rewarded by a benign and paternal Government. In the large towns, such as Fano and Haiphong, the Chinese merchant is the special prey of the Municipality. His *patents*, or trading license is steadily increased each year; and if several combine with the object of organising a trust they have to pay heavily for the privilege. There is a formidable export duty on rice, not a fixed duty, but one which the Government augments *ad libitum*.

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denial. He pays a poll-tax, water-tax, light and rates on his property, if he owns any, he has to possess a passport, bearing his photograph, and for its renewal each year there is a fee to pay, and in addition to this he is continually subjected to an inquisitorial and galling police supervision. His poorer brother, the small shopkeeper, has to submit to similar treatment, but, if anything, is worse off, for, by his position, he is an easy victim to the "squeeze" of the police. The most to be pitied, however, is the coolie without whom the stevedoring of ships and the hard work requiring strength and resistance, which the weak built Annamese coolie furnish, could not be done. This unfortunate, whose average daily gain amounts to 50 cents, has to pay \$3.50 for a yearly license and a poll tax, a light and water tax and a passport fee besides. Time after time the local press has waged campaign against the Chinese community from high to low. They have accused them of being in league with the rebels and black flags, of selling arms and ammunition, of fomenting and aiding the insurrection in the Yen-Thé, of subverting the bands of Lu-Ky, of Luong-Tain-Ky, and Ba-Ky, and in their commerce said they were liars and swindlers. Many times the Government was called upon by some honest effort to drain them to the last dollar and to fire them neck and crop out of the country; but they are still there serene and industrious. Some out in the country lending money to the peasants at Eastern interests on prospective crops. Others busy in their godowns, counting houses and shops; and last, but not least, those with the strong sweating limbs, heaving their 80 pound bag of rice over the hatch coplings with a "Ha!" And, in the interest of this paternal Government, may they remain; for truly they are the strength of the land, this hard working uncompaining race—these French *protégés*.

BIRTH.  
On the 24th ult. at "Blanche Villa," Scott's Road, Singapore, the wife of H. A. SCOTT of a son.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1903.

### THE CHINESE IN TONKING.

Everyone who has been following events in Siam during the last few years are aware of the strenuous efforts made by the French Government's representative in Bangkok to ensure the registration of the Chinese, inhabiting Siam. France has declared that these Celestials are her *protégés* and that it is her mission to look after their welfare and ensure their protection. There is, however, something grimly comical and thoroughly Machiavellian in this Siamese policy to those who know the way the Chinese are treated in Tonking and Annam by this paternal Government. The few French firms of any importance which exist in that colony are more or less under obligation to the Government. Their prosperity, and sometimes their very existence, depend mainly on obtaining contracts for supplying the wants of the army and fleet, the sale of railway material, the construction of the lines and other P.W.D. work and the farming of the different monopolies, such as opium, native alcohol, etc. This can scarcely be termed independent business, for, according to information we have received, these firms are continually at the mercy of the different agents of the administration, and it is in their interest to live on good terms with the Government and cater to the desires of the officials. Of course, several of the firms in question do a certain amount of import business in goods for the use of the native population, but there, as elsewhere in the East, it is transacted through the Chinese middleman. What is known as the *compradore* in Hongkong does not exist in Tonking. In his place we find numerous large or small Chinese merchants dealing with the native buyer who, in some cases out of ten, will not treat directly with the French. Thus, the major part of the import business transacted passes through the hands of the Celestial. Such has been the case since the occupation of that country, and so it is likely to remain. The European merchant has no cause to complain of this state of affairs, for, in general, the middlemen have always met their engagements with the proverbial integrity of the Chinese merchant. There is no denying that there have been isolated cases of absconding bankrupts, but these have owed their origin to the want of foresight and caution on the part of French sellers, who, desirous of increasing sales, have allowed long credits without sufficient guarantee, and once on the way have been forced to increase these credits in length and importance in the vain hope of "saving their fat from the fire." If the import business is mostly in the hands of the Chinese it may certainly be claimed that the exports are entirely so. The staple outside commerce of the country is in rice, of which from 200,000 to 250,000 tons are exported yearly, and not a picul of it passes through European hands. It can be fairly maintained that the organisation of Chinese rice buyers and shippers in Tonking is one of the best in the East, and the real commerce of that place, both import and export, depends mainly on the enterprise and industry of the Celestial. It is, therefore, quite to consider how this work is rewarded by a benign and paternal Government. In the large towns, such as Fano and Haiphong, the Chinese merchant is the special prey of the Municipality. His *patents*, or trading license is steadily increased each year; and if several combine with the object of organising a trust they have to pay heavily for the privilege. There is a formidable export duty on rice, not a fixed duty, but one which the Government augments *ad libitum*.

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On the 24th or 25th December, Julia, wife of Geo. Benjamin Dowell. (By telegram.)

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MR. Frederick Demie Barretto is vice-consul for Mexico at Hongkong, in succession to the late Auguste José de Rosario.

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P. SERS, A.C. Langley and W. Cameron have been appointed Inspectors of Nuisances at Aberdeen and Stanley, respectively.

A SAILING boat of the H.M.S. *Glory* captured opposite the Kowloon Docks yesterday afternoon. The occupants were rescued by boats.

Every citizen of Hongkong will appreciate the worth of the elegant product in "Views of Hongkong," published and sold by Le Munyon.

THE Hongkong Hockey Club opened its Shield matches on New Year's Day, the first contest being *versus* H.M.S. *Glory*. The Club won by 5-2.

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TWO old Hongkong bills, the Chinese characters of which had been changed to \$10 and \$50 respectively, were recently found on a Chinaman at Singapore.

COL. W. E. Webb, M.A., R.A.M.C., D.M.O. to the troops, has been appointed a member of the Sanitary Board in place of Col. Hughes, R.A.M.C., resigned.

CHICKS stamped with an impressed two cent stamp before the 1st ult. may continue to be used without surcharge after the coming into operation of the Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1902.

HARRY Rose was charged this morning with stealing £30 from D'Castro, who resides at a local boarding house. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned till the 10th inst.

Let your New Year resolution be to spend your money where you get value received. You will never regret having purchased one of those "Souvenir of the Philippines" Calendars for 1903, at Le Munyon's. *Advt.*

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Market Charitable Fund ..... \$50

EARLY Bird writes:—The race course is open in the mornings and the horses are doing steady work. Yesterday *Diamond* did a mile and a half *flap*, *Brilliant*, who is in rather better condition, does not appear to get sufficient work. I hear that Major Denny's interest did not so far with the recent sale of *Brilliant*, and understand he has a half share with the present owner.

FROM Chinese sources we learn that, about a week ago, trouble was imminent over the construction of the Canton-Fatshan railway. It appears that whilst some workmen were laying down the sleepers over the northern side of a Chinese tomb, the villages resented the action, and commenced pulling them up. Order was restored when the headman saw the elders of the village, and, in consideration of money, the work was allowed to proceed.

THE project for transferring the French mails for the Far East, from mail steamers to the Siberian Railway, has gone a step farther. The International Wagon-Lits Company has drawn up a time-table for such a service, and this has been submitted not only to the French, but to the British Government. The Paris correspondent of the *Yorkshire Observer* states that this table is prepared on the following basis:—Paris, London, and Rome to Port Arthur, 13 days; Berlin and Vienna 12 days; Madrid 14 days. Another day and a half are to be added for Peking and Shanghai, and two days for Japan.

In the Football League matches the position of the leaders is unaltered, West Bromwich Albion retaining top position. Three clubs, Wolverhampton Wanderers, Everton, and Middlesbrough, were beaten on their own ground. In the Second Division of the League, Watford Arsenal, by winning at Doncaster, obtain the leadership on goal average, with Bristol City and Small Heath equal in points. In the Southern League, Reading, by winning at Northampton, remain at top, Brentford gaining their first League match this season. Under Rugby rules Gloucester beat Somerset by a goal to a try. Other notable defeats were those of Blackheath by Richmond, and Swansea by Devonport Albion.

Don't miss an opportunity to get some Kodak pictures for your friends. Buy your Kodak where you have a full time to select from at Le Munyon's. *Advt.*

General Massey, one of the best of Chinese scholars and the editor of *Ma-te's Chinese Dictionary*, stated as long ago as 1883 that piracy was rife in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and was indeed general in Southern China. In 1902 we still learn that pirates hold sway over their two provinces, and that if anything, their depredations are even more heinous and more serious than ever was the case before. The Chinese authorities profess themselves powerless to deal with the matter, but that is by no means surprising. What, however, does strike us as peculiar is that the powers in general, and that Great Britain in particular, do not make a blow at the head of this formidable traffic, and rendered it a harmless impossibility. The Yee River appears to be the happy hunting ground of all the criminal classes of China, it is the rendezvous of all the rascals of the Chinese Empire.

THE DEATH OF MR. F. O'EDLIN.  
We regret to record that Mr. Francis O'Edlin, the most recent acquisition to the Hongkong bar, died yesterday after a short illness at the Peak Hospital. The deceased gentleman arrived in this Colony only a few weeks since, and was admitted and enrolled at the Hongkong Supreme Court on the 13th ult., when the Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Goodenough, congratulated him, saying that his wide experience was a distinct acquisition to the local bar.

The late Mr. O'Edlin was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England in March 1894, and called to the Bar, Middle Temple, in 1895. In October, 1895, he was appointed District Commissioner of Gold Coast, and was Crown Prosecutor on two occasions, 1895-1896, and Acting Puisne Judge in 1897. In December 1897, Mr. O'Edlin was made Queen's Advocate at Lagos, and in the following year, he was appointed by Sir H. McCulloch to examine into the trade of the colony. For eight months, in 1899, he was Acting Chief Justice and was also once engaged in the administration of the Government of Lagos, and for a time acted as deputy for the Governor. From Lagos, Mr. O'Edlin went to Fiji and, in 1901, officiated as Attorney-General, while in 1901 he was made Chief Justice of that colony.

The funeral took place at the Happy Valley this afternoon, and was attended by several representatives of the legal profession.

### HONGKONG CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this association was held at St. Paul's College yesterday afternoon, when the Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Goodenough, presided over a large attendance.

Rev. F. T. Johnson (secretary) reviewed the work of the association for the past year, and said they had had a peaceable time, although very good work had been going on in the different departments. To Lady Goodman, Miss Goodman, and Miss Anderson for their work in connection with their respective departments and to Major Benson for his services as treasurer they owed most hearty thanks. The bulk of the work, however, had fallen upon the editorial department, and they had to thank Rev. Mr. Bunbury, the editorial secretary, for the extreme regularity with which the monthly magazine had appeared and also for his persuasive eloquence in inducing so many very hard-working missionaries to spare the time to write accounts of their interesting work. Their financial position showed about \$187 in hand, and they ought soon to be able to make one or two grants. (Applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Johnson moved that the following committee be appointed for the ensuing year:—

Mrs. Banister, Mrs. France, Lady Goodman, Mrs. Hoare, Mrs. Hipwell, Miss Johnstone, Miss Hamper, Miss Anderson, Miss Goodman, Major Benson, Sir William Goodman, Messrs. F. M. Beck, A. Bryer, W. E. Hipwell and G. Piercy, Bishop of Victoria president, and all clergymen who join the Association *ex officio* members.

Very Archdeacon W. Banister seconded, and it was agreed to.

Sir W. M. Goodenough said he had heard it asked repeatedly in society—"what is there to show for all the work; what is there to show in China; for instance, for the enormous amount of money and work and the valuable lives both of missionaries and converts that have been spent?" He believed there was a great deal more to show than most people fancied. He had been surprised to learn from the Bishop what had been done in Fokien. Yet China was a country of such vast antiquity—its customs, mode of thought were of such antiquity—that missions must be but as things of yesterday. He had been asked the other day what there was to show for work in Hongkong and he had referred his querist to Ordinance 18 of 1902, for it had struck him as a wonderful thing that last year it was not only possible but absolutely necessary that the Legislature should pass an Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Church Body of the Chinese Anglican Church in Hongkong. If they had a Chinese Anglican Church in Hongkong which required an Ordinance for the incorporation of its church body, he thought it was a wonderful piece of progress. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Barnett then gave an address on "Missionary work among the Chinese in Australia," and afterwards Rev. J. Dathan, H.M.S. *Gothic*, on "Missionary work in Japan."

Sir W. M. Goodenough moved a cordial vote of thanks to the Rev. gentlemen for their address, and on the motion of the Rev. F. T. Johnson, seconded by Mr. E. H. Sharp a similar compliment was extended to the Chairman.

PIRACY IN SOUTH CHINA.  
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28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG,

General Drapers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Hosiers,  
Haberdashers and General Outfitters.

ment  
Open.  
Queen's Road,  
Opposite  
Hongkong Hotel.

Gentlemen's  
Outfitting  
Department  
Now Open.  
28, Queen's Road  
Opposite  
Hongkong Hotel.

## ENTIRELY NEW WINTER STOCK, IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE VERY LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE  
**COATS, CAPES AND JACKETS**  
IN THE EAST. ALL THE NEWEST AND BEST SHAPES IN MADE UP  
FURS, FUR CAPES AND JACKETS.

BABY CARRIAGES AND MAIL CARTS, NEW DESIGNS INCLUDING THE PATENT FOLDING CART.  
Cooking Stoves from \$18 to \$140.

**SMART FRENCH MILLINERY.**  
LADIES' WARM SHIRTS AND BLOUSES. NEW TRIMMINGS  
AND APPLIQUES OF GREAT RICHNESS.  
**FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.**

## BALL SEASON 1903.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST  
**FANS FANS FANS**  
OSTRICH FEATHER, SILK AND EMPIRE.

HEAVY BROCHE SILKS, DELICATE VOILES, PEAU DE SOIE, ZIBELINES LOLIENNES, SATIN  
CLOTHS. BROCHE TAFFETAS. BENGALINES, ETC., ETC. FOR EVENING WEAR.  
EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

## GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

BATH GOWNS, DRESSING GOWNS, RUGS, HATS, BOOTS, UMBRELLAS.  
SHIRTS, GLOVES, TIES, SHOES, BOOTS, HALF HOSE FOR EVENING WEAR.  
THE HONG SHIRT FOR BUSINESS WEAR. BEST FRENCH PRINT AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.  
**NO MORE UNTIDY COLLARS.**

ALL OUR DOUBLE COLLARS HAVE A PATENT LOCK WHICH ENTIRELY PREVENTS THEM GAPING OPEN IN THE  
FRONT, ALWAYS IN POSITION. ALWAYS COMFORTABLE, NO TROUBLE. STOCKED IN ALL  
SIZES AND SHAPES AND FOUR DEPTHS.

## DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A HIGHLY QUALIFIED DRESSMAKER. CUT, FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.



## TELEGRAMS

## HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Arrangement with Der (asiatische Lloyd).

## Venezuelan Blockade.

## CRISIS PAST.

January 2nd, 2 p.m.  
The covers have received a communication of a reconciliatory nature from the President of the Venezuelan Republic. The negotiations regarding the blockade continue to receive the attention of the parties, and it is considered that the recent critical state of affairs is now past.

## The Overthrow of the Sultan.

## NO COMPLICATIONS ANTICIPATED.

There is an absence of news from Morocco. It is supposed that complications will ensue regarding the overthrow of the present Sultan. Germany will agree to the precedence of England, France and Spain provided her commercial treaties are not in any way endangered.

## Austria-Hungary.

A reconciliation between Austria and Hungary would be very welcome, as otherwise the Empire could split up and Austria's position as a Great Power would be endangered.

## Satisfactory Negotiations of Russian Minister.

Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been visiting Sofia, Belgrade and Vienna, in connection with affairs in Macedonia, has completed his negotiations at Vienna in a satisfactory manner.

## German Crown Prince to visit the Czar.

The German Crown Prince will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg during the middle of January.

## (Continued)

## The Door Troops for Somaliland.

London, January 1st.  
A hundred Boers forming a mounted company of Rifle Corps will arrive in Somaliland from Capetown next week.

## Durbar Honours.

Lady Curzon for public services in India has received the Kaiser's Gold Medal.

## Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain has left Pretoria for the revenue for last quarter shows an increase of £184,023.

## The United States and China.

The United States has decided to accept the second instalment of the Chinese indemnity on a silver basis.

## The Durbar.

The King was proclaimed at the Delhi Durbar amidst a stupendous display of magnificence and pomp. Fifteen thousand were present and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

## Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain and party are visiting the battlefields where it is possible to drive. Hlangwane was visited on foot and the party returned to Colenso where they proceeded to Ladysmith.

## OPIMUM CONSUMPTION IN CHINA.

In the course of his report on the trade of China in 1901, Mr. J. W. Lawson, British Commercial Attaché for China, gives some details of the importation of opium and morphia into that country. Notwithstanding the steady increase in the cultivation and consumption of native opium, Indian opium, he says, continues to hold its own. Apprehensions are entertained that, if the present adverse course of exchange continues, the import from India will receive a serious check, and that the closer scrutiny and control which it is possible to exercise in respect of imported opium, as compared with native opium, will tell in favour of the latter. Native grown opium is not, in the first place, subjected to the same regular charges as Indian opium, and opportunities for smuggling and evasion of taxation en route are very much greater. At Canton, for instance, the total charges on native opium are 2 or one-fourth of those paid on Indian opium, while the selling price is at least 50 per cent less. Although, in theory, no differential duties can be levied on Indian opium, on arrival at the place of consumption, the new taxes, every one being instituted on prepared opium, which as a rule contains a considerable percentage of foreign opium, may also tend to curtail sales thereof. Of the total import 36 per cent goes to the southern provinces, 60 per cent to Central China, and 4 per cent to the north. No reliable or even approximate statistics with regard to the total production of, or taxation on, native opium are obtainable.

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The import of morphia has nearly doubled within the last six years, and from Amoy, where it was originally introduced—probably to satisfy the cravings of returned emigrants—the use of this drug has rapidly extended to Southern and Central China. It is mostly consumed in the shape of opium pills, although the practice of subcutaneous injection is by no means unknown, and the saving of time and comparative secrecy connected with this form of indulging in opium have doubtless proved great recommendations in its favour. It is impossible to say what effect the increasing consumption of morphia will have on the import of opium from India.

## CABLE NEWS.

(Via Shanghai.)

## RUSSIA ADVISES CHINA TO GO GOLD.

Peking 23rd December.—Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has persuaded the Chinese Government through the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, that China should adopt the gold standard as legal tender at once, and, if necessary, Russia is quite willing to assist in giving her a loan in gold for the purpose. The adoption of the gold standard is the only solution of the present financial difficulties of China.—China Gazette.

## THE PHYSICAL MILITARY INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG ENGLAND.

London, 26th December.—The Duke of Devonshire states in a letter to Lord Charles Beresford that the Board of Education is considering how far it is possible to carry out Lord Charles Beresford's proposal to make physical military instruction compulsory in all schools supported by the public, though many of his suggestions can only be dealt with by the War Office.

Lord Charles Beresford says that he intends to press the matter further.

## ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE AT PEKING.

Peking, 27th December.—It is stated in Peking that Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai has proposed a scheme for the establishment of a Department of Communications in the capital after the Japanese model, with regulations for the said department. A President is to be appointed to take charge of the new Board, which will have control of the whole postal affairs of the Empire, and will reorganise the present irregular native postal system. The Government has accepted the scheme, but its execution is considered doubtful.

## NAVAL REFORM.

London, 27th December.—A new naval scheme has been promulgated, the cardinal feature of which is the homogeneous training of executive, engineer, and marine officers, with the view of creating a body of young officers equally available on mobilisation for war for all general duties in the fleet. It is expected that this scheme will benefit aid recruiting as it opens a way to commissions for men from the lower deck, and increases the chances of promotion.

The scheme has been cordially welcomed by the general public.

## THE NEW BISHOP OF SHANTUNG.

Tientsin, 29th December.—The Rev. G. D. Hill, M.A., of the Church of England Mission, Tientsin, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be Bishop of Shantung.

## THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

London, 29th December.—It is understood that the force landing at Obbia from Berbera is only intended to prepare the base of operations. It is improbable that the general advance will take place before April. Italy does not participate in the expedition, although several Italian naval and military officers are attached to it.—N. C. O. News.

## THE TARIFF ON OVERLAND TRADE.

Sir Robert Hart has written to the Hui Hui on the 21st November last, regarding the telegraphic inquiry made by the Tientsin and Mengtze asking whether the Customs in inland places should charge the new import tariff at the Customs at sea-ports and river ports. Sir Robert maintains the opinion that the port is not clearly settled in the Peace Protocol, but in the French text, which is the authentic text of the protocol, it is clearly mentioned that imports to sea and river ports are included, but both the Russian and French Commissioners maintain that there should be a distinction made between imports by land and water. The Customs Tientsin and Mengtze is ordered to collect import duties as before without regard to the new tariff for the time being, till the treaty revision commissioners settle the question with the Russian and French commissioners.

## THE CHINA MUTUAL DEAL.

Yesterday, in the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, the case in re. Holt, Dodwell v. Holt came on for hearing. The case arose out of an agreement entered into between Mr. R. D. Holt, of India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, and certain shareholders of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company. The summons was issued on behalf of Geo. Dodwell, David McLean, W. M. Strachan, H. D. Stewart, J. A. Maitland, and W. A. Gulland as directors of the Company, and was directed to R. D. Holt and H. H. Nelson, on behalf of themselves and the other shareholders, who were parties to the agreement, asking for the decision of the Court as to whether the directors of the Company would be justified in exercising the discretion reposed in them by the agreement between R. D. Holt and the shareholders as to the distribution of the sum of £25,000, therein mentioned, in distributing that sum among the persons and in the manner proposed by the scheme, contained in a filed affidavit.

Mr. E. E. C. said he appeared with Mr. Whitney for the directors of the

Company. The matter arose in this way. Mr. Holt became purchaser of a preponderating number of shares in the Company, with a view of its being placed under management of another Company in which he was interested, and under terms which involved the retirement of the present board of directors and the supersession of the officers of the Company. With a view of inducing the shareholders of the Company to part with their shares on the terms Mr. Holt offered, he intimated at the commencement of the negotiations that he would, in addition to the purchase money, find a sum of £25,000 for distribution by way of solatium amongst the officers of the Company, and that sum had come into the hands of the directors for distribution. Mr. Holt's offer having been accepted by the great majority of the shareholders. As was not unnatural, differences of opinion had arisen as to the distribution of the money, and the directors thought it prudent to submit to his Lordship a question whether the distribution they proposed was one which was justified and in accordance with the trust they held. After hearing the arguments of counsel for the different parties,

His Lordship said he would certainly not deal with the matter without knowing the views of the shareholders.

Mr. Macnaughten, who appeared for Mr. Pearson, said the place for the shareholders to express their views was at a general meeting, but the directors would not call one.

His Lordship—There ought to be a general meeting.

Mr. Eve said the directors welcomed any suggestion of his Lordship.

The matter was sent to stand over pending a general meeting of the Company being called.—Financial, 19.11.02.

## YARN REPORT.

Messrs. Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co. in their report dated 2nd January, 1903, state as follows:—

Since the issue of our last circular dated the 19th December, 1902, our Yarn Market has ruled steady, and rates have been well maintained, and in some instances an advance of 1 to 2 is noticeable. Sales reported are on a moderate scale and business has been greatly affected by the scarcity of suitable and desirable threads. Arrivals have been small, and notwithstanding reported large supplies on the way, the market closes firm, and no immediate decline in rates is apprehended. No. 202 generally have continued steady with the exception of some suitable chaps which are firmer in consequence of their scarcity. No. 165 have been in moderate inquiry owing to their high rates. No. 125 are in moderate request at former quotations, and demand is limited. No. 107 have been in good inquiry, both for local consumption and export. Nos. 65 and 85 remain in insignificant local demand. Sales during the fortnight consist of about 50 bales of No. 65, 35 bales of No. 85, 305 bales of No. 107, 550 bales of No. 125, 120 bales of No. 165, and 2,400 bales of No. 202, in all about 6,465 bales. Arrivals during the fortnight per steamers *Calloway*, *Catherine*, *Apollonia*, *Namung* and *Pe* in come to about 4,370 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern ports about 3,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 12,000 bales.

Local Production.—Sales of about 1,200 bales of Nos. 105 and 125 @ \$98 and \$101, respectively, are reported in the market.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales of about 500 bales of No. 2 (Red Peacock) @ \$126 are reported.

Exchange.—We quote 10-day in India Rs. 167 1/2 London at sh. 17 1/2.

## ANNUAL REPORT 1902.

The following remarks are appended to Messrs. Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co.'s annual report for 1902:—

Sales of about 172,175 bales (184,467 in 1901). Arrivals 266,970 bales (302,460 in 1901). Unsold stock about 12,000 bales. Unsold stock about 23,000 bales.

Local Production.—Sales of about 10,375 bales of No. 105 @ \$91 @ \$98, and 1,375 bales of No. 125 @ \$91 @ \$100; in all 11,750 bales.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales of about 7,055 bales of No. 165 and 205 @ \$112 @ \$120 for No. 165 and \$112 @ \$126 for No. 205.

## Commercial.

## TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

BANKS are in strong demand, and sales effected at \$665. A small inquiry is made for CHINA FIRE IN URANCE at \$81.60. There are sellers of HONGKONG FIRES at \$37.50. HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOATS are in demand, and sales have been effected at \$36 to \$36.25. Small sales have been done of INDO CHINA at \$86. CHINA SUGARS are wanted at \$89. Sales have been effected in HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCKS at \$12.00 and there are still buyers at that rate. HONGKONG LANDS show sellers at \$185. There are buyers of CHINA PROVIDENTS at \$9.00.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly, & Potts in their weekly report dated 2nd January, 1903, state:—

In issuing our first circular for 1903, we beg to wish our constituents, one and all, a Happy and Prosperous New Year. The Christmas holidays have, of course, stood in the way of business, and we have no transactions of any practical importance to record. A table showing the comparative values of local stocks on the 31st December for the past ten years will be found in the last page of this circular.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank show a slight advance on the previous week's quotation, and close in demand at \$603. In London the stock is quoted at \$63.10. Nationals are offering at \$26.

Marine Insurance.—Unions are required for at \$400 and Yangtze can still be placed

at \$135. Hui Ching Land is and Chinese are quiet and are probably in quotations.

The Insurance.—Hongkong Fire have declined to \$355 at which rate shares are offered. China Fires are wanted after sales at \$81.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have changed hands at \$56 and are in further request at this price. Indo-China have ruled steady and are unaltered at \$86. Douglas Steamships are in demand at \$12. China and Manila are firmer and can probably be sold at \$35. Star Ferries are wanted at \$33 and \$31 for the old and new shares respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars have improved and can be placed at \$69. Luzons are out of favour at \$12.

Mining.—Punjams are still obtainable at \$23. Rauba are in strong demand and offers of \$7 have failed to bring any shares into the market. Chinese Engineerings are required for at \$15.80.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been negotiated to a small extent at \$21.3, at which figure there are further sellers. Farmlands have again been done in Shanghai at \$18. A parcel of Kowloon Wharfs has changed ownership at \$38, and more shares are wanted. Hongkong Wharfs have further risen and sales at \$13.3 are reported in Shanghai.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been dealt in and can still be obtained at \$166. Shanghai Lands are in the market at \$125. West Points have been disposed of at \$37. Kowloon Lands are asked for at the improved rate of \$31.5. Hongkong Hotels have been booked at \$139 and \$149, and close firm at the latter rate. Humphreys Estates are procurable at \$12. China Providents have been sold and have further sellers at \$10.

Cotton Mills.—Nothing doing.

Cigar Companies.—Ditto.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been taken off the market at advancing rates up to \$21, at which figure shares close in demand. A. S. Watsons are to be had at \$14. Electric have inquiries at \$13.50 for the old and at \$6.65 for the new shares, after sale at these prices. Tramways paid their dividend of \$18 per share on the 31st ultimo, and we now quote the stock at \$327. Ropes have been placed at \$120. Langkats are in demand at \$15.60 ex the interim dividend of \$1.25 per share paid in Shanghai on the 29th ultimo.

Fortnightly Market Report.

Cotton.—A moderate business transpired in Indian best about 225 packages at \$25 to \$25 1/2 per picul. No transaction is reported in Chinese stuff. Shipment of about 1,000 packages for Japan have been made by some of the importers. The unsold stock is of about 500 packages of Indian, and about 500 of Chinese cotton.

Yarn.—During the interval market has ruled steady and in many chaps, a rise of about \$1 to \$2 is noticeable. The business was mostly done in desirable threads. Sales during the fortnight are reported of about 6,500 bales, leaving unsold stock about 12,000 bales. Local sales of about 1,200 bales of Nos. 105 and 125 at \$98, and \$101, respectively, are reported in the market. Japanese yarn have changed hands about 500 bales of No. 202 at \$125, \$126 per bale.

Malwa Opium.—Prices show a decline and of New about 29 chests at \$950, \$1,000 and \$1,020, and Old about 110 chests at \$1,030, \$1,050, \$1,060, and \$1,070 are reported. The unsold stock is about 580 chests.

Bengal Opium.—Sales of Patna New about 630 chests at \$950 to \$1,000, Old about 90 chests at \$1,000, Benares New about 90 chests at \$880 to \$890 are made during the fortnight. The unsold stock is about 1,917 chests.

Persian Opium.—No business is reported in this opium. Market is rather weak. The unsold stock is about 2,400 chests.

Miscellaneous quotations (Price per picul):—

Ivory ..... \$200 to \$350

Olibanum ..... 5 to 18

Borax ..... 19 1/2

Saltpetre ..... 11 to 13

Vitriol (Blue) ..... 20

Senna Leaves ..... 3 to 4

Vermilion ..... 91

Cloves ..... 20 to 26 1/2

Cassia ..... 16 1/2 to 23 1/2

Camphor ..... 125 to 133

Wax ..... 31 to 33

Appricots ..... 20

Kismis ..... 12 to 16

Tin Leaves ..... 107

Sugar Candy ..... 10 1/2

SHIPPING AND FREIGHT.

Freights coastwise show no improvement from Saigon to Hongkong 8 cents per picul is the last quotation; to the Philippines and Java there is no demand; Saigon to one port Japan 26 cents per picul for January 33 cents per picul, and for March shipping 36 cents per picul. Coal freights are weaker, from Moji to Hongkong \$1.30 per ton; Moji to Singapore \$2.70 per ton; and to Manila \$3.50 per ton. Another steamer has been fixed for North Coast Java to Hongkong with dry sugar at 12 1/2 cents per picul. The following are the settlements since 26th December:—

Witcham, Dan. str., 1668, Mororan and/or Otani to Hongkong \$3 per ton.

Drummers, Cer. str., 1001, Moji to Swatow \$2.24 per ton.

Petrarch, Cer. str., 1252, Moji to Kuchino to Singapore \$2.65 per ton.

Freimann, Merrell, Cer. str., 1700, Karatu to Manila \$3.50, (Holon of Cebu \$2.25 per ton).

Delorith, Merrell, Cer. str., 989, Pongay to Hongkong \$1.20 per ton.

Capit, Nip. str., 276, Saigon to Kobe 36 cents, if Yokohama 37 cents per picul (March).

Tally, Cer. str., 828, ports N. Java to Hongkong 74 cents per picul (January).

EXCHANGE.	
LONDON TELEGRAPH TRANSFER	100/110
Bank Bill on demand	100/110
Credit 3 months sight	100/110
6 months sight	100/110
12 months sight	100/110
Paris Bank Bill on demand	100/110
Credit 3 months sight	100/110
New York Bank Bill on demand	100/110
Credit 3 months sight	100/110
6 months sight	100/110
12 months sight	100/110
Telegraphic Transfer	100/110
On demand	100/110
3 months sight	100/110
6 months sight	100/110
12 months sight	100/110
Yokohama T.T.	76 1/2 prem.
overseas Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.54
old 100 to 100, per cent	64 7/8
Bar Silver	22 1/2

## OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

Yesterday's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa NEW ..... @ \$ 950/1,010

OLDEST ..... @ 1,030/1,070

PATNA NEW ..... @ 1,000

BENARES NEW ..... @ 995

PERSIAN (PAPER) ..... @ 700/750

## To-day's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, 20, Des Voeux Road Central, Corner of Lee House Street, A FINE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS AND EMBROIDERIES, comprising

CLOISONNE, SATSUMA, NAGAYA and OMURA VASES, IVORY and WOOD CARVINGS, OLD and NEW BRONZES, EMBROIDERED TABLE and PILLOW CASES, IVORY INLAID PANELS, ALBUMS, &c., &c.

An Exceptionally Fine Lot of EMBROIDERED SCREENS.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [11c]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned will let by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

MONDAY, the 12th January, 1903, at 3 P.M., on the Spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of ROOTHES and MATSHEDS on the Government Ground adjoining the Race-course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS:—Cash. For Conditions of Sale, Apply to— HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [12c]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. The Company's Steamship

## "THALES"

Captain Robinson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 6th January, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd January 1903. [13c]





## Shipping—Steamers.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

FROM	STEAMERS	Due
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	ITINER	On 5th January
	PRINCE OF WALES	On 12th "
	DIOMED	On 19th "
	HOMEWARD	On 26th "
TO	STEAMERS	To sail
LONDON	PELUS	On 6th January
LONDON	ANTENOR	On 13th January
LONDON	TYDEUS	On 20th January
LONDON	ELMATHUS	On 27th January
LIVERPOOL	PRINCE OF WALES	On 12th February
MARSEILLES and ANTWERP	DARDANUS	On 20th February
	PYRRHUS	On 27th February

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903.

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	Due
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	PAKING	22nd January
	CHINGWO	3rd February

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	To sail
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP and AMSTERDAM	OOPACK	16th January

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	To sail
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, and TACOMA	PAKING	14th January
and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS		
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA		

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1902.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

FROM	STEAMERS	To sail
SHANGHAI	YHANGPOA	6th January
CHEFOO	HA-GOH W	6th "
AMOI and MANILA	SUNSHINE	7th "
CEBU and ILOILO	KATYON	15th "
MANILA	TAIYUAN	20th "
THURSDAY ISLAND, COCKTOWN,	T-IYUAN	20th "
CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS-		
BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	THINAN	21st "
KOBE and YOKOHAMA		

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the Pacific and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903.

## Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	9th January, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Do	16th "
DIAMANTE	1980	A. H. Noley	Do	"
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	Do	"

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1903.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## PORTLAND OREGON

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Ship	Tons	Captain	To sail
VELLI	1,899	W. E. Craven	Jan. 10 1903.
SURA	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	"
OMPA	5,197	R. P. Craven	"

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations	Steamers	Captains	Sailing Dates
FOR TAMSUI	DAIJIN MARU	T. Ogata	SUNDAY, 4th January.
FOR ANPING	MAIDZURU MARU	T. Saito	WEDNESDAY, 7th January.
FOR TAMSUI	DAIGI MARU	T. W. Groves	SUNDAY, 11th Jan., at 8 A.M.
FOR FOCHOW	ANPING MARU	J. Goto	WEDNESDAY, 14th January.

\* Via SWATOW and AMOI.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a daily qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pier at the Customs water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co's steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1902.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## STEAMERS.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Twin Screw Steamer

"KWONG CHOW."

1474 Tons, Captain Austin, R.M.R., leaves

HONGKONG for CANTON at 5.30 P.M., on

SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS,

returning to Hongkong the following days,

leaving Canton at 2 P.M. Unexcelled accommo-

dation for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted

throughout by Electric Light.

Passage Fare \$4.00 Single Journey.

Meals \$1.00 each.

The Company's Wharf is West of the Hong-

kong Harbour Master's Office.

SHUI ON S.S. Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1902. [1443d]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,  
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND MANILA,

IN 48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROSETTA MARU."

3,876 Tons,

Captain N. Tate, will be despatched hence

for MANILA, on MONDAY, the 5th January,

at Noon.

To be followed by

"ROHILLA MARU,"

on or about 10th January next.

Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable

cuisine. Excellent table. Unrivaled speed.

Electric light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents,

Princes Buildings,

Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1902. [1443d]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE

AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALLDONEN,"

Captain Remes, will be despatched for the

above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 5th

January, 1903.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1902. [1443d]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

1903.

"MOGUL," About 6th Jan.

"HINDUSTAN," 6th Jan.

"SHINOSA," To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply

to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902. [1443d]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

Captain Geo. Payne, will be despatched as above

on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1903, at

Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1902. [1443d]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS:

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENLOMOND,"

Captain Hutton, will be despatched as above

on or about the 7th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1903. [1432d]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and

QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through

Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND

TASMANIA, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 9th January,

1903, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for

Passenger and has a Refrigerating Chamber,

which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,

Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the

Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon

are carried.

By the Company's new Steamer, the additional comfort of

passengers is secured by the Company having

electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902. [1432d]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY

AND MELBOURNE.

VIA

USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE

TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.

Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY

REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can

be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

NEXT SAILINGS.

"TAIYUAN," leaves on 10th Jan.

"SHAN," 16th Feb.

"CHANG," 16th Mar.

"CHING," 4th April.

Superior accommodation, midships. Elec-

tric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigera-

tors which ensure a fresh supply of ice and

provisions during the entire voyage. Duly

qualified European Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Agents, C.N. Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1903.

## Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND

SPRITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods undelivered after the 5th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th January, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th January, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1902. [1438d]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"MANILA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID,

SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 4th January, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1902. [1438d]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "SHIMOSA,"

FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND

MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Godown of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at

Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves

delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th January, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th January, at 2 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1902. [1445d]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"CHINA,"

The above Steamer having arrived, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send

in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature,

from alongside, to immediate delivery of their Goods

from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

E. W. TILDEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1902. [1438d]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,

LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO







Gentlemen's  
Outfitting  
Department  
Now Open.  
—  
28, Queen's Road  
Opposite  
Hongkong Hotel.

**WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,**



**28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG,**

**General Drapers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Hosiers,  
Haberdashers and General Outfitters.**

Gentlemen's  
Outfitting  
Department  
Now Open.  
—  
28, Queen's Road  
Opposite  
Hongkong Hotel.

**ENTIRELY NEW WINTER STOCK,  
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.**

THE VERY LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE  
**COATS, CAPES AND JACKETS**  
IN THE EAST. ALL THE NEWEST AND BEST SHAPES IN MADE UP  
FURS, FUR CAPES AND JACKETS.

BABY CARRIAGES AND MAIL CARTS, NEW DESIGNS INCLUDING THE PATENT FOLDING CART.  
Cooking Stoves from \$18 to \$140.

**SMART FRENCH MILLINERY.**

LADIES' WARM SHIRTS AND BLOUSES. NEW TRIMMINGS  
AND APPLIQUES OF GREAT RICHNESS.

**FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.**

**BALL SEASON 1903.**

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST  
**FANS FANS FANS**  
OSTRICH FEATHER, SILK AND EMPIRE.

HEAVY BROCHE SILKS, DELICATE VOILES PEAU DE SOIE, ZIBELINES EOLIENNES, SATIN  
CLOTHS. BROCHE TAFFETAS. BENGALINES, ETC., ETC. FOR EVENING WEAR.  
EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

**GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.**

BATH GOWNS, DRESSING GOWNS, RUGS, HATS, BOOTS, UMBRELLAS.  
SHIRTS, GLOVES, TIES, SHOES, BOOTS, HALF HOSE, FOR EVENING WEAR.  
THE HONG SHIRT FOR BUSINESS WEAR. BEST FRENCH PRINT AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.  
**NO MORE UNTIDY COLLARS.**

ALL OUR DOUBLE COLLARS HAVE A PATENT LOCK WHICH ENTIRELY PREVENTS THEM GAPING OPEN IN THE  
FRONT, ALWAYS IN POSITION. ALWAYS COMFORTABLE, NO TROUBLE. STOCKED IN ALL  
SIZES AND SHAPES AND FOUR DEPTHS.

**DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.**

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A HIGHLY QUALIFIED DRESSMAKER. CUT, FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

December 29th.

A. G. HECKFORD,  
MANAGER.